The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2030. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Douglas' Speech on the Kansas Question.

Treasonable Crowd in the Senate Chamber.

EXCITING DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES.

Preparations for the Utah Expedition—The Witness Webster to be Delivered up at the Requisition, &c.

Special Despatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

Mr. DOUGLAS spoke this evening three hours to an overcrowded audience. He first reviewed his own course on the Slavery question, since 1845, to show that he had consented in the Missouri Compromise until the principle of popular sovereignty was introduced, when he compromised, and objected to it in Kansas. After which came Mont. It should be done, and he went on to show the Lecompton Constitution was unjust.

Mr. DOUGLAS then discussed the Washington Union for asserting him, and said that it was because he refused to vote for the Bribe as Printer. He read a long editorial, which urged that emancipation in the South was a violation of the right of property under the Constitution, and gave this as a reason why he refused to vote for the Bribe.

The last hour was devoted to a vehement denunciation of the President for attempting to dragoon men into the support of Lecompton by the use of patronage, and he declared that for one he should obey the dictates of conscience in spite of the President or the country. He should support the will of his constituents rather than the will of the Administration. All other Democrats were allowed to differ from the President on various points—on this alone absolute submission was required. He scorned the attempt at coercion, and would not yield to it. If this would drive him to private life, he was ready for the sacrifice. He preferred his self-respect in private life to office obtained at the sacrifice of principle.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, replied with bitterness, and then followed criticism of DOUGLAS. The debate was prolonged and interesting.

The vote in the Senate will probably be taken to-morrow, some debate. The bill is expected to have five or six majority.

The opinion gains that it will fail in the House if a vote is taken early.

Two companies of Dragoons and two of Infantry left Fort Leavenworth on the 15th for Fort Laramie to escort home a train of supplies destined to the army of Utah. No further troops will move westward, probably, until the grass is sufficiently grown to furnish food for the stock. It is now believed here that all the reinforcements now concentrating at Leavenworth will reach Col. Johnston before he is ready to advance upon Salt Lake.

The following is the army order directing the Court-Martial upon Gen. TWIGGS.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1858.

By direction of the President of the United States, a General Court-Martial will assemble at Newport Barracks, K'y, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, 1858, or as soon thereafter as may be for the trial of Brevet Major General DAVID E. TWIGGS, U. S. Army.

Detail for the Court.

Brevet Major-General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Major-General John E. Wool.

Brevet Major-General Persifor F. Smith.

Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvester Churchill, Inspector-General.

Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney, Colonel 2d Cavalry.

Colonel Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Inspector-General.

Colonel Ben Poynelon, 1st Infantry.

Brevet Colonel John L. Gardiner, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Infantry.

Brevet Colonel Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Cavalry.

Colonel Thomas S. Fauntleroy, 1st Dragoons.

Colonel Henry K. Craig, Ordnance Department.

Colonel Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Crittenden, Mounted Rifles.

Brevet Major John F. Lee, Judge Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

[From the Advertiser, on the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

The President has authorized public sales of lands at Lecompton and Kickapoo, on the 6th and 10th of May next.

The War Department has received dispatches from the Utah Expedition.

Colonel JOHNSTON's letter is of such a character that it is deemed advisable not to permit a copy of it to be made for publication, although it is said that nothing of particular interest has transpired since the last advices. The health of the officers and soldiers is represented as good.

The Select Committee in the case of Mr. MARSHALL concluded their report with a resolution that it is inexpedient for the House to take any further action in regard to the resolutions proposing his expulsion. The report is signed by SEWARD, GROW and HUGHES.

Captain GILLIS, of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. PORTERFIELD, of the 5th Artillery, have been assigned to duty on the Coast Survey; Captain CULLUM to take charge of the condition of the fortifications on Gloucester Point; Captain BERNARD to superintend the operations at Sandy Hook; and Lieutenant SMITH, of the Ordnance Department, to the duty of superintending the erection of the arsenal at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

The Senate chamber, this afternoon, during the speaking, was filled to overflowing. The aisles, the entrance outside crowd of ladies and gentlemen waited in, and for two hours in vain before the resumption of the discussion. In the evening multitudes were unable to obtain even positions where they could indistinctly hear. The lobbies were densely filled with members of the House and others having the privilege of the floor.

The Storm Among the Lecomptonites—Effect of Calhoun's Letter—What Fat Contracts are Expected to Do—The Senate Debates, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21, 1858.

There has been a storm among the Lecomptonites here, during the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday afternoon Gen. CALHOUN's official manifesto was published, declaring the Free-State majority in the Legislature of Kansas; and this morning the document was copied into the official organ, the *Union*—an incident full of significance in times like these, when a breath has the weight of a blow. This exhibit—coupled with the declarations of the President in his Special Kansas Message, to the effect that the People of the new State may change the Lecompton Constitution whenever the Legislature chooses to call a Convention for that purpose—was looked upon as a perfect and complete surrender of any and every advantage which the South had hoped to acquire in Kansas. It not only places the Government of the Territory in the hands of the Free-State men, and secures the return of LANE and ROBINSON to the United States Senate in all probability—but it also insures a new Constitutional Convention forthwith. If Kansas were to be admitted under these circumstances, the first State Government would be far more hostile to Southern interests than if no such contest had ever been made in Congress. Indeed, there would be no check to the Free Soil radicalism which would shape the destinies of Kansas. Even if the State ticket were conceded to the Lecompton men, it would prove no check; because the Legislature would speedily set aside the fraudulent elections by which the State officers obtained position, and would replace them with men of the Topeka school.

All this is, to-day, passing in review before the feathers Lecompton men; and they perceive that the "*cat has*" which their constituents will poke at them on their return home, must prove an awkward greeting. They see that the "South Americans,"—who have distrusted the scheme from the beginning, as one calculated to react upon Southern interests, and damage instead of advance them—have obtained the vantage ground by proving themselves far the most sagacious statesmen and politicians. What wonder, then, that they are indignant and alarmed! The entertainment is not the one to which they were invited. They took hold of Lecompton—dirty business though it was—supposing that they saw a splendid dinner of "niggers" in it—and all at once behold they find their visions of plantations and woolly heads evanescent as a morning sunbeam! Some of them already begin to suspect that Mr. BUCHANAN has played them a shabby trick,—that he knew all the time what CALHOUN would eventually do, and that he has availed himself of this knowledge to get them into a scrape more ridiculous than agreeable.

Now the question is, what they had better do,—whether they shall go straight ahead, or—confessing they have been deceived—shall abandon the "great principle" for which they have contended until they found that policy don't sustain it—and shall stampede. They are very much in the predicament of HENRY CLAY when, many years ago, upon Pennsylvania-avenue, he interfered to induce some mischievous boys to let loose a goat which they were teasing. While he was plying his argument, the goat put in his "butt," and the great man was compelled to catch him by the horns and hold him for self-protection, much to the amusement of the lads who watched his manœuvres. Embarrassed by the singularity of his predicament, and not knowing whether to let go or hold on, he inquired: "Well, boys, what am I to do?" "Why, d-o-n-'t y-o-u k-n-o-w, Mr. CLAY!" drawled out a little eight-year-old. "Why, just let go and run like blazes!" There is an even chance that sundry Southern gentlemen, who have been holding the Lecompton goat by the horns, will conclude that the remedy prescribed for Mr. CLAY is sovereign in their own cases.

On the other hand, as I have suggested in previous letters, CALHOUN's act of tardy justice will abate the opposition of no free man to the Lecompton instrument. It was intended, beyond doubt, to influence the votes of DAWSON, of Pennsylvania; BUSSE and PENDLETON, of Ohio; ENGLISH, of Indiana, and one or two others, perhaps, of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, as well as to confirm the apostacy to "Popular Sovereignty" of sundry other Northern men, who have been supporting Lecompton with shaky knees. *It may be made the pretext under which contemplated treachery is to be concealed. It may be adopted as a flimsy veil with which traitors hope to hide their shame, and parry the indignation of a betrayed and outraged constituency.* But it will in fact change the opinion and the vote of no man. That is to be done, if at all, by patronage and spoils—by the awards of offices and rich contracts, similar to those by which it is notorious that fealty of sundry Democrats to the Lecompton swindle has already been purchased. Look to it, men of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana; and in you see contracts being fulfilled by your neighbors who have friends or relatives "at Court," see if you cannot tell where the trail of the serpent of corruption is marked. Remember that the House recently refused to investigate the charge that such influences were being exerted in behalf of Lecompton; and when you look about you and see who has the contracts for horses, mules, wagons, beef, transportation, &c., &c., for the "Army of Utah," you will have no difficulty in seeing why the proposed investigation was refused. Additional contracts of a similar character are still in the market; and when the vote on the Lecompton bill is taken in the House, if there is any absentee-ism or any flinching on the part of the hitherto professed opponents of the Lecompton scheme, *we shall know of course where the balance of the spoil has been appropriated.* *Nous verrons.*

The debate in the Senate during the last day or two has presented no feature so marked as a portion of the speech made by C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, which for wanton vulgarity and obscenity I have never heard equaled in Congress. Comparing Kansas to the case of a female who had been forcibly violated, he repeated a story well suited to a flash publication, but unfit for ears polite, and which drove a dozen ladies in mortification and confusion from the Senate Gallery. Unless I give Mr. CLAY more than *deserved credit for sagacity*, you will not find it—except in greatly modified form—in his published remarks.

A recent and most valuable discovery is about to be exhibitbted here under circumstances which can *not fail to give it interest and wide celebrity.* It is one through which gas-burners may be lighted by electricity. The discoverer, whose name has escaped me, states that he can attach his apparatus to the street lamps of an entire city, and then, by the turn of a screw, ignite the jets of all of them in an instant of time, and extinguish them by the same process. Of course the same thing can be done with the lights of a public building; or the apparatus can be so arranged that (in a hotel, for instance) matches may be dispensed with, and any single burner, or any given number of them, may be lighted at will by electricity. Arrangements are making to test the invention here immediately. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, said he would not discuss the Kansas question on the abstract principles of Slavery, but on the ground that the action of the Lecompton Constitution *was an intentional fraud upon the people*, and did not express the will of the people. He then followed with considerable clearness the clauses of the President's Message, contending that in some cases the reasoning was fallacious and in others absurd. He was astonished that the President should in this special message say that Kansas was in a state of rebellion, and yet propose the admission of *this rebellious State into the Union.* He (STUART) would not recapitulate the history of Kansas; that has already been done well. There are, he said, two factions in the Territory—the Abolitionists, who support the Topeka Constitution, and a small squad of extreme Southerners in favor of the extension of Southern institutions and the revival of the Slave-trade, who favor the Lecompton Constitution. But the great bulk of the people are against both these Constitutions. When the President made that remarkable statement as to rebellion, it was at the time of the October election, when every mail and telegraphic dispatch brought word that all was peace there. It was absurd to say that a people having the government in their own hands, and exercising it under the forms of law, and under a Governor appointed by the President, was in a state of rebellion. The people peacefully preferred an issue by which they could express their objections to the proceedings of the Convention, and they did so by 10,000 majority. The President having established, as he thinks, this Constitution on the principle of right, proceeds to defend it on the principle of expediency. As for himself, his (STUART'S) view of a Territorial Constitution is that it is an incipient movement for the formation of a State; if presented to Congress, and refused acceptance, it is a constitution no longer. He next commented upon the fraudulent surroundings of the Lecompton Constitution, and also condemned in severe terms the conduct of CALHOUN touching the returns in the last election. Then citing the President's words, that if the Kansas act is fairly executed it will allay all excitement, he said he (STUART) agreed with him on that point. That is a principle on which all can stand; not because it is the Kansas act, but because it carries out a principle as ancient as the right of free government, namely: that the people may say under what government they will live. That is the panacea, not only for Kansas, but for the whole Continent. The Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) the other day, by way of disreputable contrast, alluded to the eagles of Europe gathering to the spoils of Europe, while we are wrangling over the frauds at Delaware Crossing. That Senator here unwittingly described the difference between the nations of Europe and this Republic. There, *empire is extended*, and the people are governed by the strong arm of power; here, through the purity of the ballot-box. Had the Senator forgotten that impurity, flowing through all the arteries and veins of this Republic, may reduce it to a shapeless, rotten mass? Statesmen must not overlook small agencies. Mr. STUART pleaded earnestly for a conciliatory course on this question. Let the Kansas act, he said, be fairly executed. Let the people make a Constitution in their own way, and there will be peace in Kansas and in the country. Let the people exercise the privilege which in common with all within our borders belongs to them, and in a few days we can herald throughout the Union that Kansas has had her rights secured her in the legislative halls of the nation. (But Lecompton is dead, and the people are free. He concluded by replying at much length to the several legal points laid down in Mr. PUGH's recent speech, and announcing that he would vote against that gentleman's amendment.

[The galleries were crammed, and in the heat and confusion a lady fainted.]

Mr. DOUGLAS has just entered and is holding a long private confab with Mr. GREEN—the former looks ill. Everybody is trying to get a peep at him. The Turkish visitors have also just entered.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, proceeded to demonstrate by a reference to numerous legal authorities that the Lecompton Constitution was framed with all due formality, that the majority in Kansas were bound by the vote of the minority in consequence of the latter having failed to assist to what they could have avoided if they chose. He had heard there were no frauds in the vote as to whether or not Kansas should be admitted. The alleged frauds were at a subsequent Legislative election. Congress, he contended, had nothing to do with that. Arguing to the question of submission, he thought it would have been better to have submitted the constitution to the people; but that a submission was not necessary to its validity. He lived in a State (Delaware) whose Constitution was never submitted, yet he never doubted its validity. The only question dividing the people in Kansas, that of Slavery, was submitted fairly to their votes. Proceeding then to the question of Slavery, Mr. BAYARD argued at length the abstract right of property in existing slaves and Slave issue, and maintained that the Lecompton Constitution does not "establish" but merely "tolerates" Slavery, and that the Legislature can at any time emancipate the slaves in Kansas, with the owners' consent, or, by paying about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, can set the whole slave population free without the owners' consent. He then referred briefly to the Topeka Constitution, contending that it's authors were rebels, differing from the Mormons in only that they shrink from maintaining their rebellious attitude by force of arms. He also discussed at great length, the question of the ultimate power of revolution, and insisted that the people can exercise the right to change their government peacefully and legitimately, without necessarily resorting to their revolutionary right. Mr. BAYARD concluded with an elaborate defence of Slavery.

Mr. BROderick, of California, reviewed at length the circumstances attending the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequences following that repeal. The South, he said, by that fatal measure, destroyed its own interest, and was now seeking a remedy by a repeal of the Union. But, would a dissolution, he asked, prevent the immigration of free labor into the South? No. Wherever there is land for homes, there free labor will find its way. Had the Missouri line been permitted to stand, free labor would not have attempted to cross it. A Senator had said, "Cotton is King," but he had omitted to tell us about the fluctuations of that staple. Gold is King, said Mr. BRODERICK, not cotton. He (BRODERICK) represented a State where labor is honorable, where the highest paradise are not ashamed to own they delve. In the early days of the State he was glad the Senator from South Carolina had spoken about us as slaves, and he hoped that his language would stir up the 200,000 white men in that State, who are now kept in subjection by 20,000 wealthy stockholders. The Senator from South Carolina had called the Northern laborers slaves. He did not think him personal, otherwise he should have noticed the remark at the time of its utterance. He (BRODERICK) was the youngest Senator, excepting one, upon the floor. He had served an apprenticeship of five years at a laborious occupation. He was the son of a laborer, and had only to look around that building to see evidence of his father's handiwork. He (BRODERICK) was tired of the struggles and jealousies of his class, and went to California. His election in that State to the Senate was not the result of accident, for he had to fight not only against the opposition of his own party, but against Federal patronage and Government money. Leaving this personal explanation, he turned to his course in the Senate. He arrayed himself against the Lecompton Constitution, he said, because he believed that all the allegations of frauds against that instrument had been fully proved. These frauds are known to the President, and yet he keeps in office the men who committed the frauds. He hoped the historian of these times would attribute the attempt to force this measure to the petulance, failing intellect and trembling dotage of an old man, tottering on the verge of the grave.

The Senate here took a recess until 7 o'clock.

[Nine o'clock P. M.—There is a tremendous crush at the Senate. Our messengers are beaten back in their attempts to effect an entrance. It seems almost *impossible to get in so as to obtain the report for the* Associated Press.—TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.]

[*Half-past Ten P. M.*—Our messenger has just returned from the Capitol, and says there is no earthly chance of communication with the Reporter for the Associated Press, the crowd being so great. All approaches to the door and gallery are perfectly inaccessible. We can do nothing but wait until Mr. DOUGLAS gets through with his speech, when it is thought the crowd will disperse.—TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, offered a resolution to discharge Mr. WELLS, and turn him over to the law for trial at the Criminal Court on the indictment which had been found against him.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute proposing to suspend the further execution of the order of the House until said indictment shall be disposed of.

Mr. SPARROW, of Ohio, thought it improper to discharge WELLS *now. When the evidence is closed*, the Committee of Investigation intend to propose a *resolution similar to that of Mr. SHERMAN'S.*

Mr. STEPHENS said he offered the resolution in consequence of the extreme indisposition of Mr. WELLS's wife.

Mr. STANTON said a message to the Committee from Boston reported that it was no extreme sickness. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Disagreed to—Yeas, 59; Nays, 123.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, offered an amendment for Mr. WELLS's unconditional discharge.

Rejected by Yeas, 82; Nays, 101.

Mr. PHILLIPS' substitute was finally rejected, and Mr. STEPHENS' resolution was adopted, by Yeas, 123; Nays, 67.

Mr. SAWARD, of Georgia, presented the majority report in the Matteson case, arguing against jurisdiction.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, submitted the minority report in the same case.

The subject was postponed till Saturday.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, made a speech in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, arguing that as long as the Constitution of Kansas lasts, Slavery must remain in that State: it can be altered only in the manner prescribed by that instrument. He believed, in the language of that Constitution, that the right of property is higher than any constitutional sanction; slave property is as sacred as any other, and has the Divine sanction. The issue now before Congress and the nation is, shall another Slave State be admitted? Do gentlemen, he asked, think the South will calmly surrender her rights? She claims, as one of those rights, the privilege of carrying her institutions to the Territories as freely as the North does hers.

Mr. BISSON explained the position of the Democrats of Connecticut on the Slavery question, concluding by saying that the South have the right to move into the Territories with their property, whenever and wherever they choose, and that whenever a State is admitted into the Union, it may be with or without Slavery. We take, he said, the Constitution as we find it, not as we wish it to be. The Democrats of Connecticut and the North will stand by the South in all that is constitutional and right. He replied to the objections to the Lecompton Constitution, and advocated the admission of Kansas under it.

Mr. PERRY, of New-York, said the present struggle did not begin with Kansas. It began with the Government, and has kept pace with it, and it is not likely to end until there is nothing left to struggle for. If the Union were dissolved to-day, the struggle would still go on, waxing fiercer and fiercer from that very cause. It was an even progress, and would continue to undermine until the evil shall cease to exist. There can be no peace in Kansas until justice is done her people. The North will oppose fraud and violence, and will not be driven from that position by any threats of danger and dismion.

Mr. MORRIS of Ill., alluding to the remark of Mr. BISSON relative to that State, pronounced the assertion a base slander. Illinois is not, as Mr. BISSON intimated, unfaithful to her pecuniary obligations. She is not only faithful in this respect, but has ever remained true to her Democratic political integrity. Connecticut, he did could not say so much for her politics. She contained within her borders the Hartford Convention; she has her blue laws, and during the last war she had her blue lights.

Mr. ADRAIN of Maine, said the President's Message was the most singular document that ever emanated from an Executive. It was singular for its weakness and folly, for the absurdity of its conclusions, for the multiplicity of its falsehoods and for its perversions of history. When the President characterized as rebels and traitors the Free-State men of Kansas, he knew those charges were without foundation in truth. Reviewing the Dred Scott opinion, he said if it was true that the Constitution carries Slavery with it there there could not be freedom in any State, for every lawyer knew that no State law could conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. KILGORE, of Illinois, said the policy of this Government has been debauched from its original course. The restriction of Freedom and extension of Slavery has aroused and will continue to arouse the public mind of the nation, until it shall be finally settled. The Republican Party was organized to lead back the Government to its original doctrine of freedom—fixity of purpose, and when that shall be accomplished—when Kansas has her clear free to come that she is now unjustly despoiled: Until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Kansas was free in fact—but now the President coolly blandly tells us she is an adult a State Territory as any Slave State. In this march of wrong and violence, the natural and Constitutional rights of the freemen of Kansas have been outraged; but, though broken, they are not conquered. Their wrongs have met the condemnation of all just men.

The Committee rose at 20 minutes to 7, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Monday, March 22.

The Chair named as the Committee on the Comptroller's report, and on the bill relative to the equalization of assessments and taxation, Messrs. SHOW, RUSSELL and WADSWORTH.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to extend the commission to inquire into the mode and manner of conducting the Common Schools in the City of New-York to Jan. 1, 1859.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. PRATT, to amend the law authorizing the printing of the catalogue of the State library once in five years, so as to have a supplementary catalogue printed once in two years.

By Mr. DOMMERT, to amend the law authorizing the loan of the moneys belonging to the United States deposit fund in the City of New-York. It allows the loan Commissioners in that City to receive one quarter of one per cent. on all loans over $50,000.

The bill in relation to the City Hall in New-York was ordered to a third reading.

Ordered to a third reading, the bill making Canal Appropriations for 1858. Also, to prevent the issue of fraudulent transfers of property by warehousemen, wharfingers and others.

By Mr. KEYT, to provide for a registry of titles to and liens on canal boats. It requires the Auditor to keep such register in his office. Any title or mortgage upon a boat thus recorded is to be subject to the same laws as apply to the registration of liens on real estate. A chattel mortgage on any boat is not to be valid till all recorded liens are discharged. It also provides for the publication of the law and the same fees as in registration and search on real estate.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolutions respecting State Kansas Aid Societies were taken up,—Mr. D. B. BALDWIN and others spoke upon them.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Monday, March 22.

A large number of bills were recommitted to be reported complete,—among other bills, in relation to the recovery and summary possession of lands; in relation to perjury; the New-York Notary bill; the Savannah Steam Company bill; the Pure Milk bill; the Brooklyn Building Association bill; Brooklyn Justices' Court bill; the bill to modify the Exemption Act; to provide for the application of the excise money; for the support of the poor; to authorize the Clerks of Courts in cities to take affidavits; the firemen's exemption bill; the Harlem Bridge bill; the bill in relation to canvassers in New-York and Kings counties; in relation to the pay of jurors in Kings county; the bill providing for the future amendment of city charters; to allow the Mayor, &c., of New-York to lease certain lands; to incorporate the Central American Commercial Industrial Association; to incorporate the New-York Loan Relief Association; to incorporate the Income Insurance Company of New-York, and several others.

Mr. CEPPERLEY introduced a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 9 P. M. on the 14th of April. Laid over.

Mr. SHERRY gave notice of a bill to make the Assistant Engineers of New-York Fire Wardens.

The New-York contested seats case was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WEIR, a complete bill to legalize certain action of the New-York Common Council.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDGARTON, allowing any citizen acting as agent for selling tickets by any route of travel, admission to the Castle Garden Depôt, on first obtaining a license from the Mayor of New-York, that the license shall be twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars, a bond with two sureties in one thousand dollars, to be given by licensed agents.

By Mr. HAMMOND, to amend the Insurance law, by prohibiting foreign Companies from doing business *in this State. To remove a suit brought by a citizen* of this State, from the Supreme Court to the United *States Circuit Court.*

The Toronto Riot.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, March 22.

Mr. SHANNON, who was stabbed in the riot on St. Patrick's Day, died on Friday last. His funeral, which took place yesterday, was the largest ever known in this city. Several of the rioters have been arrested. Mr. McGEE brought the matter before Parliament on Friday night.

The Toronto Bay is open.

Utah Expedition.

St. Louis, Monday, March 22.

The Leavenworth *Ledger* of the 15th inst. says an express arrived at the Fort yesterday from Col. JOHNSTON's camp, requesting that supplies of ammunition and more men be sent him immediately.

Resumption of Work by the Harmony Mills.

CANTON, Monday, March 22.

The Harmony *Mills* employ usually about 800 operators. They have commenced work this morning. The Company are now paying 12½ per cent more than they did before the strike.

The Manchester Mills Running Full Time.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Monday, March 22.

All the Mills in this city commence running full time to-day. For the past several months the mills have been running only four days in the week.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 22.

The United States steamship *Alabama* arrived below on Saturday at noon; weather quite foggy. She reached her wharf yesterday. All well.

Burning of a Distillery.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, March 22.

The distillery of S. BUCKLEY & Co. was burned yesterday. Loss $7,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Fire at Elizabeth City, N. C.

PETERSBURG, Va., Monday, March 22.

A fire broke out this morning at Elizabeth City N. C., destroying several stores, including that of S A Cohen, White & Laverty, W. B. Burgess, S. D. Knox, B. T. Miller, J. C. Grandy, William Shannon H. Culpepper, B. Sprewell, W. H. Clarke, C. M Laferty, and others. Loss immense. The Marine Hospital is also in ruins. N. A. Cohen has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

Loss of the Steamer Palmetto.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, March 22.

The steamer *Palmetto*, from Philadelphia for Boston, struck on the black rock on the southern part of Block Island at 3 P. M. on Sunday. The weather was very thick at the time. She sunk in about an hour after striking. The crew were all saved, and arrived at Newport this afternoon in an open boat. She had a valuable cargo on board, which will probably be a total loss. The *Palmetto* is insured in Boston.

Western Navigation.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 22.

The steamer *Peytona* arrived at Fon du Lac from Oshkosh, and reports lake Winnebago free from ice.

Latest from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 22.

Advices from Tampico to the 5th inst. state that GAMEZ was hovering about the states of Chicontepec and Tuxpan.

Nomination for Mayor of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 22.

O. D. FILLEY was nominated for Mayor of this city to-day, by the Free Democracy.

Marine Reporter.

By the Bolton, Hartford and New-York, and Stonington Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	M. Last.	Wea.	Wind.	Fm.	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E.	40	A. M.	—	32	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	40	A. M.	N. W.	32	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	40	A. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	44	A. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.
Providence, R. I.	44	A. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.
Norwich, Ct.	42	A. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.
Hartford, Ct.	42	A. M.	—	32	Cloudy.
New-Haven, Ct.	42	A. M.	—	32	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	42	P. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.
Springfield, Mass.	42	—	—	32	—
Northampton, Mass.	42	—	—	32	—
Albany, N. Y.	42	—	N. W.	32	Clear.
New-York.	42	A. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa.	42	A. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	42	A. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.
Washington.	42	A. M.	N. W.	32	Clear.

City Items.

Several contractors, a year, a large number of those who earn themselves daily in front of the Coroner's Office in Centre, near Chambers-street, and citizens generally, were aroused to an unusual degree of excitement yesterday by a singular demonstration on the part of a horse. The said horse was the property of Mr. GEORGE, a contractor, and had been tied by his owner in front of the City Hall, while he (the owner) went inside to attend to a little matter of business. While he was away his horse became dissatisfied with the arrangement; broke his halter; ran around the City Hall, at a rapid rate; deposited a portion of the buggy attached to him in front of the Courts; proceeded across Centre-street; deposited the remainder of the buggy against a gas post; entered the Eldorado drinking saloon by the side door, with some damage to the glass, caused a number of very thirsty gentlemen to drop their tods and bark their shins, in a desperate effort to get inside the bar; passed through the bar-room and out through a closed window in the rear, and landed on his feet in an area-way some 12 feet below. Arrived there, he examined himself with some concern, and was evidently much gratified by finding that he had met with nothing more than an accident common to those who make demonstrations in drinking saloons, namely, a bloody nose. He then surveyed the vault into which he had precipitated himself, and not liking it, was about to demonstrate further, when some of his friends intimated that the police were up stairs looking for him, and advised him to go home or he would be arrested. He consented to go home peacefully, if he could be allowed to visit the oyster saloon under the Eldorado—a request that was granted immediately—and he passed through it and up the stairs to the street, without taking anything more to drink, and with a more wistful glance at a quantity of "Rest Rivers" that lay in a basket. He elbowed his way through the crowd, and entirely eluded the half dozen policemen who were watching for him through the broken rear window through which he had jumped. The bar-keepers in both establishments are willing to swear that he did not get any rum from them. There was considerable disappointment on the part of the crowd, many of whom thought DAVIES had been declared Street Commissioner, and that the contractors were giving free drinks on that account.

The Central Park Police, 24 men, were sworn in yesterday morning, in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Police Department. They are a fine-looking corps. They wear black fustian coats, trimmed with *red cord*; *military fatigue caps*, with similar trimming; and buckskin overalls, over their pantaloons. On the breast they wear the shield of the Metropolitan Police. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed through the streets in this costume.

An old and well-known printer named SAMUEL FARNHAM, died suddenly on Sunday morning at the *Herald* office, from the effects of a blow received a few evenings since, during a fight in a Broadway drinking saloon.

There are in this City nearly forty thousand women who sew for a living. About 12,000 of these are shirt-makers, 11,000 tailoresses and vest-makers, 4,000 cloak and mantilla makers, 3,000 dressmakers and milliners, besides those employed in other branches of needlework. Most of these women have been out of employment during the past Winter; only about 2,000 of them it is said have had work to do during this period. Shirt-makers generally receive 25 cents a day. The introduction of sewing-machines has thrown a great many out of employment. The means of relieving the sewing women *are to be discussed in a series of lectures, by the Rev.* Dr. CHAPIN, Geo. W. CURTIS, Esq., LUCY STONE, and the Hon. ELI THAYER. *On Thursday, the 25th inst.*, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will deliver a discourse on the legal *anachronisms* required for women. The proceeds of the lectures will be given to the Shirt-Sewers' and Seamstresses' Union.

Mr. F. G. Q. UMSTED, the Wall-street lawyer, charged with attempting to shoot Mr. W. H. L. RANKIN, another Wall-street lawyer, gave bail yesterday before Justice CONOLLY to answer the charge preferred against him.

R. H. SHANNON, Esq., at the request of Messrs. S. S. RANDALL, WM. HEPBURD and other distinguished citizens, has consented to repeat his lecture on "Kansas as it is," at Hope Chapel, to-morrow evening.

The Democratic City Convention met at a place called Tammany Hall, in York-street, last evening, but adjourned to Monday next, without making any nominations.

Brooklyn City Items.

An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. A resolution against the admission of Kansas as a Slave State was offered by Alderman CASSEW, but was declared out of order and was not again offered. The Special Committee on the charges against Alderman FRASER reported that with the sanction of the Mayor a small lot of stationery was sent to his house, that he has some stock in the City Railroad Company, and has appeared in several cases for the said Company. The Committee recommended that the report be adopted, and that they be discharged, which was done. The Committee on awarding the contract for the new Armory, made a report, but it was referred back to them after a lengthy debate, as there are no funds in the treasury to warrant the award of the contract. The Clerk was directed to order the charter election and give notice of a special election to fill the offices of Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer. The polling places were also selected.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that Mr. STANTON, President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, entered the *Eagle* Office yesterday morning and offered violence to Mr. VAN ANDEN, its proprietor. It is also reported that the ire of the President was aroused by the Eagle's notice of the demise of a donkey that belonged to the Railroad Company. Mr. VAN ANDEN, who, fortunately, was not injured, intends, he says, to apply legal punishment to his offender.

EDWARD FAIRCHILD, who was run over by a fire engine on Tuesday night last, on Fulton-street, near the City Hall, died at the residence of his mother, corner Powers and Bean streets yesterday morning, from the injuries then received. The deceased was not a fireman, but was on his way home at the time of the accident. He was a book-keeper in the Mercantile establishment of B. T. WILES, No. 25

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES R. WELLS, Broadway, New-York, has sent to the mail subscribers (U.S. ...) ... Number 2 ... Number 3 ... Number 4 ... Number 5 ... Number 6 ... Number 7 ... Number 8 ... Number 9 ... Number 10 ... Number 11 ... Number 12 ... Number 13 ... Number 14 ... Number 15 ... Number 16 ... Number 17 ... Number 18 ... Number 19 ... Number 20 ... Number 21 ... Number 22 ... Number 23 ... Number 24 ... Number 25 ... Number 26 ... Number 27 ... Number 28 ... Number 29 ... Number 30 ... Number 31 ... Number 32 ... Number 33 ... Number 34 ... Number 35 ... Number 36 ... Number 37 ... Number 38 ... Number 39 ... Number 40 ... Number 41 ... Number 42 ... Number 43 ... Number 44 ... Number 45 ... Number 46 ... Number 47 ... Number 48 ... Number 49 ... Number 50 ... Number 51 ... Number 52 ... Number 53 ... Number 54 ... Number 55 ... Number 56 ... Number 57 ... Number 58 ... Number 59 ... Number 60 ... Number 61 ... Number 62 ... Number 63 ... Number 64 ... Number 65 ... Number 66 ... Number 67 ... Number 68 ... Number 69 ... Number 70 ... Number 71 ... Number 72 ... Number 73 ... Number 74 ... Number 75 ... Number 76 ... Number 77 ... Number 78 ... Number 79 ... Number 80 ... Number 81 ... Number 82 ... Number 83 ... Number 84 ... Number 85 ... Number 86 ... Number 87 ... Number 88 ... Number 89 ... Number 90 ... Number 91 ... Number 92 ... Number 93 ... Number 94 ... Number 95 ... Number 96 ... Number 97 ... Number 98 ... Number 99 ... Number 100 ... Number 101 ... Number 102 ... Number 103 ... Number 104 ... Number 105 ... Number 106 ... Number 107 ... Number 108 ... Number 109 ... Number 110 ... Number 111 ... Number 112 ... Number 113 ... Number 114 ... Number 115 ... Number 116 ... Number 117 ... Number 118 ... Number 119 ... Number 120 ... Number 121 ... Number 122 ... Number 123 ... Number 124 ... Number 125 ... Number 126 ... Number 127 ... Number 128 ... Number 129 ... Number 130 ... Number 131 ... Number 132 ... Number 133 ... Number 134 ... Number 135 ... Number 136 ... Number 137 ... Number 138 ... Number 139 ... Number 140 ... Number 141 ... Number 142 ... Number 143 ... Number 144 ... Number 145 ... Number 146 ... Number 147 ... Number 148 ... Number 149 ... Number 150 ... Number 151 ... Number 152 ... Number 153 ... Number 154 ... Number 155 ... Number 156 ... Number 157 ... Number 158 ... Number 159 ... Number 160 ... Number 161 ... Number 162 ... Number 163 ... Number 164 ... Number 165 ... Number 166 ... Number 167 ... Number 168 ... Number 169 ... Number 170 ... Number 171

The Missionary Bay Company Question.

There appears to be a feeling in this country that the English, at the commencement of the difficulty at Canton, pressed with China a point that would not have passed with a more powerful nation, and in the case of the lorcha *Arrow*, grave offence was imputed to a vessel that only had no protection to a British flag, but was, moreover, a pirate and smuggler.

Those who hold such views are not informed of the true merits of the case, and are ignorant of the efforts of H. M.'s civil officers to ward off collision with the naval forces, which were not called in until their action could no longer be dispensed with, and would have been dropped at any moment had THE TIMES shown the slightest desire to avoid trouble or to respect treaty rights.

The lorcha *Arrow* was British colony, and had been for several years ago. It is true, I believe, that the Chinese Office of Customs have lately declared that to the Government, and accepted by Mr. LAGOUBERIE states that the anxious desire of this Government to avoid legally effect an obstinate like that referred to; but of this British officers in China were ignorant, and so were the officers of the Chinese Government; and the latter cannot find in this later indication of any variable to be consonant with justice. Before the Company's license of exclusive trade can be withdrawn, or the Company's agents expelled, or the Company's factories closed, it is also necessary that the Imperial Government should be informed of the fact, and the Company be allowed a reasonable time to withdraw its property, or place it in the hands of some other party. Therefore, the only course open to the Imperial Government was to demand the surrender of the vessel, and the punishment of the people, both towards the Company and the Government. In this dispute Mr. LAGOUBERIE states that it is the anxious desire of the Imperial Government to take the part of the Company against the aggressive measures of the Chinese officers, as evinced by the correspondence between the Chinese Office of the Company, for the conduct of the Company's agents, and the Company's license to trade with China, since it was first granted. It is true, I believe, that the Law Officers of the British Crown have lately declared that to the Government, and accepted by Mr. LAGOUBERIE states that it is the anxious desire of this Government to avoid legally effect an obstinate like that referred to; but of this British officers in China were ignorant, and so were the officers of the Chinese Government; and the latter cannot find in this later indication of any variable to be consonant with justice. Before the Company's license of exclusive trade can be withdrawn, or the Company's agents expelled, or the Company's factories closed, it is also necessary that the Imperial Government should be informed of the fact, and the Company be allowed a reasonable time to withdraw its property, or place it in the hands of some other party. Therefore, the only course open to the Imperial Government was to demand the surrender of the vessel, and the punishment of the people, both towards the Company and the Government. In this dispute

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPENING NIGHT THIS EVENING, March 27.
THE HUGUENOT MIGHTS.
LEONORA.
WEDNESDAY, March 28—THE HUGUENOTS.
THURSDAY—GRISELDA.
FRIDAY—THE HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY—THE HUGUENOTS.
The public are respectfully informed that the above will positively close next week, as that there can only be performances for the present season.
TWO HUGUENOT NIGHTS.
LEONORA.
WEDNESDAY, March 28—THE HUGUENOTS.
THURSDAY—GRISELDA.
FRIDAY—THE HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY—THE HUGUENOTS.
GRISELDA.
LEONORA.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, Mlle. PARODI, Mlle. MARIMON, Mlle. LAGRANGE, Mlle. BERTUCCA, Mlle. DUBREUIL, Mlle. LEONORA, Mlle. GRISELDA, Mlle. LEONORA, Mlle. GRISELDA, Mlle. LEONORA, Mlle. GRISELDA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1858.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday [illegible]. Mr. STUART, of Michigan, had the floor, and spoke at length on the Kansas question, which he argued that the Lecompton Constitution was fraudulent. He expresses astonishment that the President should desire to bring Kansas into the Union, after saying in his message that she was in a state of rebellion. Mr. S. condemned, in severe terms, the conduct of Gen. CALHOUN. After noticing, at length, the legal points in Mr. PUGH's speech, he concluded by announcing his intention to vote against that gentleman's amendment. Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, followed in a Lecompton speech, concluding with an eulogium on Slavery. He was followed by Mr. GWIN, of California. He denounced the violation of the Missouri Compromise, and vindicated [illegible] from the aspersions of Mr. HAMLIN. He opposed the Lecompton Constitution because he believed the charges of fraud were true. When Mr. B. concluded, the Senate adjourned till 7 P. M. Mr. DOUGLAS, though [illegible] spoke during the evening session to probably the most crowded auditory that has ever assembled in the Senate chamber. It was impossible for the messenger from the telegraph office to gain access to the Reporter for the [illegible] so dense was the crowd. Mr. D. spoke for three hours, and was followed in an exceedingly bitter speech in reply, which, we probably be taken to-day. In the House of Representatives the case of [illegible], the imprisoned witness, was brought up by a resolution of Mr. STRATTON, of Pennsylvania, to release and turn him over to the Courts. An amendment by Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, for WATSON's unconditional discharge, was rejected—Yeas 73, Nays 161—and Mr. STRATTON's resolution was adopted—Yeas 126, Nays 67. Mr. [illegible], of Georgia, presented the majority report in the Pacific Railroad case, arguing against the jurisdiction of the House. Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, submitted a minority report. The subject was postponed till Saturday next. Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, made a Lecompton speech. It was intensely Southern and Pro-Slavery. Mr. BISSELL, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and explained the position of the Northern Democracy. Mr. PETTIT, of New-York, spoke against Lecompton, and said that the Slavery struggle began with the Government, and could not be ended by a dissolution of the Union. Speeches were also made by Messrs. MORRIS and KELLOGG, of Illinois, and ADAMS, of Maine. The House did not adjourn until near 7 o'clock.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for the building of a new City Hall in this City was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill making the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department in this City Fire Wardens. The New-York contested seats case was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Dispatches from the Utah Expedition have been received by the War Department. The character of Colonel JOHNSTON's communications is understood to be such as to render it improper to publish them at present, though it is intimated that nothing of particular interest has transpired since last advices—the health of the officers and men being good.

The narrative of Captain DUNHAM, of the bark *Adriatic*, is published in the Savannah papers. The captain gives a moving account of his adventures in escaping from French custody and eluding the search of the cruisers. He alleges that the collision with the *Lyonnais* was no fault of his, but that it resulted from culpable mismanagement on the part of the officers of the steamer. In the excited state of the public feeling in France, he deemed it impossible to obtain justice if brought to trial in that country, and therefore resolved to make his escape as soon as possible, and place the whole matter in the hands of his own Government. He adopted stratagem to effect his purpose. Under the pretext that his vessel needed caulking, he engaged workmen ostensibly for that work, but during the noise and confusion incident to the operation, worked in the night upon his rigging, and when the ropes had been replaced, put quickly to sea, eluded the cruisers sent in search of him, and arrived safely at Savannah on the 10th inst. The United States storekeeper at Spezzia furnished him all the equipments needed for the voyage. The vessel put into Savannah in consequence of a lack of provisions, the voyage hither from Modena having been long and boisterous.

At the meeting of the Councilmen, yesterday, a communication from Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH, denouncing legislative corruption at the State capital, and praying that the "honorable body" will wash its hands clean, was presented and ordered to be filed. Communications from Major SPRAGUE, Union Home Army, urging the removal of the word 'Demarcia' from Gen. WORTH's monument, on the ground that the General was not in the battle, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The contract for the construction of the new reservoir was given to Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co., upon an amendment of the report, affirming that they were the lowest bidders. The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Railroads and that on Ferries sat yesterday and heard evidence and argument as to the supposed danger of obstructing the Eleventh-avenue below Fifty-ninth-street, and as to the propriety of the establishment of a new ferry to Staten Island. They adjourned until next Monday, when the investigation will be resumed.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, better known as "Pandeen," died yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the City Hospital, whither he was conveyed after he was shot by "Dad" CUNNINGHAM on Saturday morning. A post-mortem examination was made yesterday afternoon by Dr. DUSON. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

JOHN KELLY, one of the parties who was stabbed on the morning preceding last St. Patrick's Day, in a fight at the property corner of Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue, died on the 20th inst., and his body was buried on the 21st. A verdict rendered charging PATRICK LAWRENCE with the homicide. LAWRENCE was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The trial of OLD ROBERTS and HIS WIFE, the notorious counterfeiters, in the United States Circuit Court, for a novel and unusual punishment, was concluded by a verdict of "Not guilty."

The General Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of animation for Breadstuffs, Groceries and Provisions. Prices did not vary much, save for Pork, which favored buyers. A good business was transacted in Rio Coffee and to [illegible] was transacted in Rio Coffee and to [illegible] figures at interest rates. Hides were more sought after. Rice and Tobacco were in demand and closed firmly. Somewhat livelier movements were reported in freights at uniform quotations.

The Balance of Power in America.

The long-vexed question of Kansas is now rapidly drawing to the issue of a Congressional decision. Many, indeed we think we may venture to say most, of our readers, will be so thoroughly indignant to believe that this is so, as to [illegible] public sentiment to the particular form which the decision may take. The [illegible] importance of the Kansas question [illegible] disappeared in the growing disgust with which the public regard the factions of its legislators, and the pertinacity with which it is [illegible] upon their hearing. In this state of things there is nothing surprising. It is quite natural that party attention should have relaxed its hold upon a difficulty which has been so long [illegible] on much confounded with petty questions of a purely partisan or even personal importance, as almost to lose its [illegible] character as national significance. [illegible] conflict which seems to be as vague and indeterminate as it is interminable, and which [illegible] more speeches than acts, more letters and reports than positive results of legislation. We are accustomed now to regard the events which preceded the American Revolution as of surpassing gravity; and the long struggle of Parliamentary and public discussion over the assumption of supreme authority in the Colonies by the Legislature of Great Britain appears to us now to have been, what indeed it was, one of the most interesting chapters in the annals of mankind. But the historian tells us that, in 1774, when from Massachusetts to Georgia the Colonies were arming for the conflict, which another Trojan war of useless and angry debate had rendered inevitable, the people of England, "wearied by the frequent discussions which had taken place on either side, betrayed an extreme repugnance to hear anything further on the subject. As the contest was already of ten years' date, and though often on the point of coming to a rupture had never issued in that fatal extremity, the prevailing opinion was that somehow or other, and sooner or later, a definitive arrangement would be effected." And thus it is, that exhausted with perpetual meetings, and with the ceaseless clamor of journalists and politicians, the public mind, at least of the Northern States, and of the greater cities, now finds the very name of Kansas insupportable, and relies with the vague confidence of ennui upon the "course of events," to achieve a "definitive arrangement," satisfactory to all parties. But the near prospect of a decisive action upon the matter in Congress should revive the flagging ardor of the general interest and awaken us all to see what the consequences, immediate or remote, of this last stupendous agitation are likely to be. For we have no right to indulge our own dislike of a tedious quarrel so far as to become indifferent to the indications of a movement which may involve the peace and welfare of the great nation to which we belong through an indefinite future of years. The Kansas troubles originated, as all the world knows, in the struggle for supremacy upon the plains of that territory of two antagonistic social systems, then first brought into absolute collision. The Northern settlers of Kansas wished to make a Free State where the Southern immigrants were resolved to found a State upholding Slavery. By whatever violence and fury the Southern views were propagated the steady influx of Northern life proved in the end too strong for them, and the extreme leaders of the Southern party themselves now own that the system of Free Labor has virtually triumphed in the colonization of that virgin soil. Having lost the substance of power in Kansas, the South contrived to keep the shadow, and by manœuvres, into the character of which we do not choose to-day to enter, achieved an apparent control over the organization of the new State. Then the ground of the struggle was shifted. "We have lost Kansas, as a matter of fact," said the South—"but we will test in the case of Kansas the possibility of establishing in these United States a true balance of power, which shall insure us the protection of our rights forevermore." Upon this question the battle now rages, and this question it is which is so shortly to be decided—a question of pure abstractions—a question of such statesmanship as has kept the nations of Europe embroiled for the last three centuries in a perpetual conflict for the maintenance of peace. Not what Kansas shall become, is now the question—but whether it is, indeed, necessary that guarantees foreign to the Constitution should be given to the Southern States of this Union, in order to avert just those collisions and hostilities which the Constitution was intended to make impossible. By her position on the Kansas issue, the South declares her profound distrust of the Northern States, and practically ignores the Union as a bond of justice and peace; demanding a sacrifice of plain, republican principle, in the settlement of a government over a free people, in order to establish thereby a precedent which may be hereafter used to ward off aggression upon future Slave States yet to be formed, and through them upon the Slave States which now make part of the Confederation. In the debates upon the adoption of our Constitution this state of things was vaguely foreseen, and the leading features of that great charter were expressly adapted to the prevention of just such disputes. The question of the "balance of power" was never to be raised upon this Continent. The firm guarantees of the Constitution were to obviate the necessity of recourse to those tricks and menaces of diplomacy by which in Europe the preponderance of one or another member of the great European family has been once and again averted. Have those guarantees of our Constitution been proved inadequate—have they been abandoned by any section of this country? Here is the vital question which every Northern man who votes for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will virtually answer in the affirmative. Every man who consents to the rears and passion of the South the occasion of outraging simple common sense and justice in Kansas, in order to reassure what the Constitution has already made doubly certain to the South as to the North, perfect safety in the enjoyment of all public rights—thereby declares that the Union has proved unequal to the great work which it was designed to do. Surely, then, it should not be necessary for us to impress upon our readers the real gravity of a question which involves an open proclamation to all the world that henceforth the Southern and the Northern sections of the Republic are to be regarded as rival forces, contending for supremacy under the fatal mask of an effort to preserve the "balance of power."

Our Policy in China.

Ever since the obstinacy and insolence of the Chinese authorities forced the questions at issue between them and the "foreign barbarians" to the solution of the sword, we have steadily advocated the propriety and necessity of such action on the part of our own representatives in China as should compel the Celestials to recognize the American flag as equally respectable and important with the ensigns of England, Russia and France. So long as peace continued to be maintained between the Celestial Empire and the Christian powers, all these powers occupied any common level of insignificance in the Chinese eyes; and the Mandarins, preserving a placid impartiality of contempt, were equally ready to strangle stray English travelers along the coast—to burn American chapels and to murder French missionaries. But the case is changed when hostilities have once been fairly begun in vindication of foreign rights, and to enforce the obligations of solemn treaties. The lesson of respect for the outside barbarians is not an easy or agreeable one to the Chinese scholars upon whom Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS are now urging it with so much earnestness. They will receive it at the mouth of the cannon of England and France, but they will not apply it to the benefit of States unrepresented in the ranks of their stern instructors. The Chinese know perfectly well that they have inflicted serious outrages upon the persons and the property of Americans,—outrages of which a partial account is given in the letter which we elsewhere publish of a Boston merchant long conversant with Chinese affairs,—and we may be very sure that they looked with some anxiety to see what flags they were that were planted upon the captured walls of Canton. The Stars and Stripes were not of the number—and whatever the issue may be of the armed negotiations now going on between the Allies in the South and the officer of the "Son of Heaven" in the North—or whatever share may be conceded to the United States in the results of the present demonstrations against the Mandarin policy,—we may be sure that the Chinese in the future will be what they have been in the past—and that they will try to revenge themselves hereafter upon the passive for the humiliation now received at the hands of the active among the Christian barbarians. The policy of Mr. Mcleawber has been deliberately adopted by our Government, and our Chinese commerce will one day be compelled to pay the cost of whatever good luck may chance just now to "turn up" for the Plenipotentiary expectant and patient Envoy of these United States.

Lotteries and Letters.

The Jesuitical doctrine that the good motive of an ill deed qualifies the wrong done into a positive merit, has never we believe been formally accepted as a principle of administration in this country. In fact, most of the ill deeds of our various rulers have been performed without even the pretext of a righteous intention. And we have been so frightfully used by the authorities of our own appointment that we have become absolutely grateful for any appearance of a desire on their part to do their duty by the public, and are singularly indisposed to look into the character and consequences of any act which seems likely to ensure to the good of society. It is only in this way, at least, that we can account for the very amiable acquiescence of the public in certain recent proceedings of a public officer of this City, directly subversive of the most sacred rights of every private citizen among us. But a few days ago information was received in the proper quarter which led to the arrest of parties in this City engaged in the illegal traffic of lottery policies. This traffic, surreptitiously conducted, and by the least responsible of mankind, is undoubtedly a very great public nuisance and ought to be energetically abated. So thought our City Government, and in this thought went strenuously to work. The dealers designated to the police were arrested, their haunts were invaded, and the evidences of their offence were carefully seized and transferred into safe keeping. So far all that was done in this business was well done.

Terror and confusion were carried into the camp of that vast army of ruffians, swindlers, rascals and ragamuffins by which the purlieus of New-York have been so long triumphantly ravaged; and people began to congratulate themselves in the belief that at last the scepter of the City would be felt and respected. But in the excess of a righteous zeal our authorities have suffered themselves to be carried beyond the limits of discreet justice. Twice within a single week they trespassed upon the inviolability of the mails, and did what only the most despotic rulers have ever safely ventured upon. They took out of the Post, and, without any particular process of law opened private letters sealed and stamped and addressed to individuals merely suspected of certain offences. These letters they afterwards handed for publication to the Press—going thus a step further in this dangerous tampering with one of the best recognized and most important immunities of free citizens than the Mayor of Charleston when he took "suspected" Abolition documents out of the Post-Office and burned them in the public streets, or than Sir JAMES GRAHAM in England, when he broke open, at the instigation of the Austrian Minister, certain letters addressed to MAZZINI, and was thereupon politically decapitated. Whatever may be pleaded in extenuation of this particular error of our rulers it is very important that it should not be suffered to grow into a precedent. As was very justly observed by our cotemporary of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* on Saturday, "To put the secrecy of mailed correspondence at the discretion of the police is to place every man's domicile at the discretion of the police." Every man who consents to this dangerous theory of police action, whether he thinks himself [illegible] holes of escape from the law. Were it even to be always administered by an honest man, this right would, certainly, engender painful consequences sooner or later. And what would come of it were such a license to fall into the hands of a new Mayor WOOD; a contingency, be it noted, not absolutely out of the range of probabilities in these days? In France, even, where nothing is refused to the Courts which can minister to the ends of justice, no such power is granted to magistrates. There a letter can only be opened, even if addressed to a person actually on his trial, by the Judge on his bench, and in the presence of the person for whom it is intended." There was once in France a *Cabinet Noir*, in which the mails of Paris were systematically broken open for the amusement of LOUIS XV. and his friends; and, bad as matters are with us, they are not so bad that we need establish a *Cabinet Noir* for the better administration of the law.

PROPOSITION TO CHANGE THE ASSESSMENT LAWS.—The State Comptroller, the Hon. S. E. CHEVALIER, has transmitted to the Senate a Report, in which he recommends that the distinction made by the Revised Statutes between real estate and personal property, in respect to assessment for taxation, be abolished. That distinction consists in this: real property is required to be assessed at its full value, without deduction or diminution on account of encumbrances, or any debts owing by the owners; while, on the other hand, personal property is assessed at its value, after deducting the just debts owing by the owner.

The subject of Assessment is one of vital importance, and any change in the laws regulating it must affect the pecuniary interest of the entire community. We therefore copy the Comptroller's Report into to-day's TIMES.

The Comptroller's Report, together with an accompanying bill, was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Senators SCHELL and WADSWORTH.

GENERAL CALHOUN.—We copy from the Albany *Statesman* a letter from ANDREW H. CALHOUN, Esq., explaining and defending the position of his brother, the President of the Lecompton Convention.

We give place to this defence in a spirit of fairness and justice; for the public should know what, if anything, can be said in favor of the conduct of General CALHOUN, who has managed to incur, in an unparalleled degree, the ill opinion of those who oppose the Lecompton fraud. And it is proper to say that Mr. A. H. CALHOUN, who naturally steps forward in behalf of his relative, is a gentleman of respectability who has held several important public trusts in this State, and a strenuous, life-long opponent of the Democratic Party.

Mr. DOUGLAS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.—During the delivery of Mr. STUART's Anti-Lecompton speech of yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS, who, it is well known, has been confined to his house by illness for a week or more, made his appearance in the Senate Chamber, and was observed to be in close private conversation with Mr. GREEN, of Missouri. The galleries were crowded to an unusual degree. Much solicitude was manifested by the concourse to get sight of the Illinois Senator, whose appearance gave token of his recent indisposition. The heat and jam were very great, and the confusion was increased by the fainting of a lady.

PLANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—The public had been led to expect that the processes of laying out the Central Park were so arranged that a drive of some kind would be opened within its inclosure the coming Summer. But there is very little prospect of such a boon being granted to the people even during the next two years. The truth of the matter is, that the Park is in the same condition as that proverbial broth which is always spoiled by having too many cooks to attend to it. It is two years since the first Board of Commissioners were appointed to improve the Park, and it cannot yet be said to be even in an inchoative condition. Though there has been a considerable number of stones broken on the ground, and some draining done, yet it is as far from being a park as it was in the days of HENDRIK HUDSON. And the reason is, that the gentlemen who have the work in charge, excellent and well intentioned as they unquestionably are, do not know what to do, nor where to begin. They have appointed a superintendent, an engineer, and an agriculturist; but, unless these officers are instructed what to do, they cannot do anything beyond setting men to work breaking stones and digging promiscuous ditches. The Commissioners have advertised for plans for laying out the Park, and the competitors are to hand them in next month. When they are handed in, then will come the grand struggle for a choice of plans, and, as each competitor will have his friends and agents wire-pulling for him, the prospect of any plan being chosen during the present year is not very flattering. But the Commissioners are not going wholly upon their own judgments, nor upon the suggestions of American artists. The public will learn, with no small astonishment, that the Commissioners have sent an invitation, accompanied with a thousand dollars, to Mr. KEMP of England, who laid out the little flat park opposite Liverpool in Birkenhead, to induce that landscape gardener to come out and give them the benefit of his opinions. In addition to the invitation to Mr. KEMP, a similar invitation and a similar sum has been sent to Paris, to induce some person connected with the improvements in the Bois de Boulogne, to come out here and give the aid of his suggestions. Now with some dozens of American competitors for plans, and the advice of an English landscape gardener, and a French engineer, we fear that there is small chance for the realization of that grand and simple ideal which the popular mind has so long fostered in connection with the Central Park.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. LA GRANGE resumed her charming performance of the *rôle* of *Valentine* last night, and proved to a good house that she is the only interpreter of that character in New-York. The opera will be played but twice more.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The drama of "Jonathan Bradford" was revived here last night, for the purpose, we imagine, of giving Miss KEENE a little repose. Of its kind it is one of the best ever written by Mr. FITZBALL. The situations are good and horrible enough to suit the coarsest tastes. The play was well acted by the company; it has been placed on the stage in a handsome manner.

CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—There was one objection last season to the handsome theatre occupied by these famous delineators of Ethiopian peculiarities—the staircases were too narrow and crooked to admit of rapid egress. The proprietors have now remedied this defect, and have built a staircase down which thousands may pour with any desired rapidity. The improvement (not quite finished yet) is excellent, and renders the theatre one of the most convenient, as it is the handsomest, in the City.

The contemplated drama has reached Edinburgh, A novelty belonging to this school, and called "The Sleigh-Ride," was produced last night. The Scene of the piece is a "Dioramic Panorama" of a sleigh-ride to Jerusalem from the Bloomingdale Road. A public sleigh, filled with a band of Ethiopian minstrels, faces the audience, and behind the panoramic ruins its course. By this arrangement a great deal of the hearty fun of a sleigh-ride is conveyed to the audience, and an illusive motion is kept up. The panorama is excellent, and its local truth was recognized by the audience, as each familiar corner came in sight. The introductory scene, "the meeting of the sleigh-riding party," needs shortening—very much shortening—indeed the shorter it is the better. In other respects the sketch is good. GEORGE HOLLAND and GEORGE CHRISTY sustain the principal characters—the first-named gentleman retaining his jacket and buttons as of old. The house was well attended.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—This popular establishment reopens its doors to-night. The "wonderful RAVELS" will play their farewell engagement during the next few weeks.

The Great Awakening.

Burton's old Theatre was again completely filled yesterday. In the lower boxes were a great number of ladies. On the platform were about twenty gentlemen, most of them ministers of various denominations,—among them the Rev. Dr. THURSTON, who presided, the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, the Rev. Mr. WEISTHEAD, the Rev. Mr. COVELL, the Rev. Messrs. WARD and WOLFE, of the New-Jersey Conference, the Rev. H. C. FISH (Newark, N. J.) bore testimony to the conversion of at least 2,000 persons in and near that city. Mr. FISH introduced a friend of his, who had once before been in that Theatre, and only once. It was to witness the "Serious Family." Though at the time he had no serious convictions, he felt disgusted at the burlesque upon evangelical religion, and declared he would never come there again. Since that time God had visited his soul, and little did he imagine he should revisit the spot under circumstances so unexpectedly, so strangely different.

Some weeks since several of the up-town pastors agreed to hold union meetings, worshiping one week in each of their churches. The first was held at Dr. GILLETTE's church in Twenty-third-street; the second at Dr. PARKER's, Fourth-avenue; the third at Dr. MACAULEY's, Fifth-avenue; the fourth at the Rev. F. G. CLARKE's Twenty-third-street; the fifth at the Collegiate church, on Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. During the present week the meetings will be held in Dr. ADAMS' church on Madison-avenue, from 4½ to 5½ every afternoon excepting Wednesday and Thursday, when there will be preaching at 4 P. M. These meetings have been well attended, the numbers increasing daily, so that though they were commenced in the lecture-rooms, it was soon necessary to open the churches.

Eighty-seven persons were received into the Methodist Church in Twenty-seventh-street, the Rev. THOS. G. OSBORN, Pastor, Sunday afternoon. There have been over 300 converts in the church during the last two months. There are 60 inquirers at the altar in the evening, and the church was so crowded that large numbers went away. The Rev. R. F. RAMSTON, Episcopal Minister, preached there Sunday evening. There have been 100 persons added to the Methodist Church in Second-street. About 70 to the Seventh-street Methodist Church, the Rev. C. PIERSON, Pastor. From 100 to 150 have been converted in the Ninth-street Methodist Church, and about 130 in the Willet-street Church.

The Ninth Ward of the City has shared largely in the great Revival. Among the Churches most richly blessed are Dr. DOWLING's (Baptist) Church in Bedford-street, Dr. BUSHNARD's (Presbyterian) Church in Thirteenth-street, and the Bedford street Methodist Church. Dr. DOWLING baptized thirty-three persons on the 14th inst., in the presence of an immense congregation, hundreds being compelled to go away for want of room. The Ninth Ward Union Prayer-Meeting for the different Evangelical Churches was held at Bedford-street Methodist Church last week. This week it is to be held at Dr. DOWLING's Church, from 1 till 2 P. M. every day.

The proprietor of the American Museum desires to correct a report, to the effect that the offer of the Lecture room to the Young Men's Christian Association, for noon prayer meetings, had been declined. He states that the proposition to use the room for such a purpose, came from a member of the Association, and not from him; that having a sincere desire to accommodate them he consented; and made the hours for presenting the play from 3 to 5 P. M., to prevent any interference of the two uses of the room, and that the Committee to whom the proposition was referred, have not yet reported.

The "Flying Artillery" were at the Seventeenth-street Church all day Sunday. There were some fifteen conversions there during the evening. The Rev. Mr. POISAL, of the Baltimore Conference, has been preaching in this Church during the past week, and will preach every evening this week.

Two new meetings were opened yesterday and will be kept open daily hereafter, one in Hope Chapel, Broadway, from 8 to 9 A. M., and one in the lecture room of the Seventh-avenue Methodist Church, near Fourteenth-street, from 4 to 5 P. M.

The meetings at the John and Fulton street Churches were as largely attended as usual yesterday, and the exercises were conducted with great earnestness. At the John-street Church a large collection was taken up for the purpose of defraying the expenses of future meetings.

There were thirteen immersions in the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE's (Baptist) Church in Norfolk-street, Sunday evening. Dr. ARMITAGE gives half-hour lectures every evening this week, on the seven sentences which the Saviour uttered upon the cross.

The Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, City Missionary, suggested that a prayer-meeting should be opened down town for laboring colored men, as the existing meetings are so crowded. The only difficulty is to obtain a suitable place for holding it.

Twenty-five persons were immersed in the First Baptist Church in Nassau-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening.

The New-York City Temperance Alliance at a recent meeting had under discussion the following resolutions, and ordered them to be printed. They will be called up for further discussion at the next regular meeting on the first Wednesday evening of April:

Resolved, That to the growing separation of Christian and Citizen, Government and Religion, Pulpit and Politics, the New-York City Temperance Alliance attributes the alarming fact that conscience has lost its power in State and national affairs, giving rise to practices that are corrupting the people and endangering the stability of our free institutions.

Resolved, That this Alliance, viewing the clerical profession as representing the highest standard of moral excellence, and in the kind Providence of God as still holding the most direct access to the consciences of the people, regard that profession responsible for the alarming declension in political virtue.

Resolved, That until there is an entire and radical change in the views and preaching of the clergy concerning the duties of the Christian and the citizen, causing the intelligent and the religious to be more, instead of less, active in political affairs than the ignorant and the vicious, there is no hope of the enactment and permanent enforcement of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, That this Alliance, regarding Christianity universal in its claims and application, and thus designed to break down and remove all unrighteousness in the individual and the Government, will devote its leading efforts to awakening the *conscience* of the people, and more especially the clergy, to *all* action calculated to blot out the wrongs, disgrace and wickedness of the liquor traffic.

The Forged Letter Purporting to be Irving's.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: The story of the vexatious and annoying letter which Mr. JAMES A. MAITLAND has *confessed* to be an undoubted and entire *forgery*, has been aggravatingly mystified. Plain language, however disagreeable, seems to be necessary to stop at once a gross imposition on the public.

To reduce the whole matter to the simplest, briefest and most explicit form, permit me to say, by request and by *positive authority*, (for I have no selfish interest in the matter:)

1. That the letter advertised as written by Mr. IRVING to MAITLAND, dated Nov. 1, 1857, is a *forgery from first to last*, the original being found to be a clumsy imitation of Mr. IRVING's hand-writing.

2. That the second letter, dated Dec. 12—as copied in part by Mr. MAITLAND for his publishers—was altered and interpolated by said MAITLAND.

3. MAITLAND's declaration that the first letter is a *forgery*, is hereby ENDORSED. The partial forgery of the second is proved by the original itself, (a copy of which is annexed.)

4. That the only interview MAITLAND ever had with Mr. IRVING, was one of a few minutes in October last.

5. That the only letter ever written by MAITLAND to Mr. IRVING, was dated Nov. 1, 1857, and was written in answer to repeated requests for a notice of his own book.

6. That the original documents and facts all clearly prove that both MESSRS. PUTNAM & CO. and MESSRS. PUTNAM, of Philadelphia, have been the victims of a gross fraud, of which they could have had no suspicion.

Respectfully yours,
G. P. PUTNAM.

Mr. PUTNAM having this day read the above, has signed the following, and promised to withdraw his previous letters:

Since coming to New-York and examining the facts and documents, I am fully satisfied of the accuracy and propriety of the above statement by Mr. PUTNAM. Signed, W. B. PETERSON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 20, 1858.

MR. MAITLAND'S CONFESSION.

GENTLEMEN: The letter dated Nov. 1, 1857, which appears in the circular of Messrs. PUTNAM & Co., of Philadelphia, under the signature of WASHINGTON IRVING, purporting to be a commendatory notice of the work entitled *Sartoris*, written by me, was never written to me by Mr. IRVING, and has been published without his knowledge, approbation or consent.

JAS. A. MAITLAND.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 18, 1858.

Having read the above this day, (March 20) Mr. MAITLAND has signed the following. The last paragraph being his own:

In addition to the above, I hereby state, in justice to the publishers as well as to Mr. IRVING, that they are not in the slightest degree responsible for the publication of the forged letter or the alterations made by me in the genuine notice of my book.

I also was egregiously deceived by some person or persons who wantonly and wickedly sent me a false letter. Signed, JAS. A. MAITLAND.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 20, 1858.

Death of Pandeen—Post-Mortem Examination—What Cunningham says.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN *alias* "Pandeen," who was mortally wounded early on Saturday morning in a canoe house in Howard-street, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the City Hospital. He did not appear to be suffering greatly in his last moments. During the previous night he was, at times, delirious, and while in this state made use of expressions of shocking profanity and blasphemy. Opium was administered to him in small doses from time to time, and towards morning he became more quiet and regained his senses. The wound had been probed, but the bullet was not found until after his death. As soon as Pandeen's death was made known his friends hurried to the Hospital to take a last look at the remains before they should be disfigured by the post-mortem examination. The corpse was laid out upon a dissecting table in the Dead-House attached to the Hospital. Here only the friends of the deceased, those of the officers of the Hospital and reporters were admitted. A great many applications for admission were made in vain by curious persons at the gate. Within the small apartment in the Dead-house, in which the remains were placed, covered by a sheet, the scene was a most impressive one. Many of Pandeen's associates—such is, indeed, said—as they lifted up the covering and gazed at the remains appeared to be deeply affected, not with grief, but seemed to regret the death of the deceased, and with an appalling sense of the [illegible] with which comrade in vice had been summoned into the next world. Others stood apparently unmoved in the presence of the dead, and made caustic remarks about the deceased, his manner of life, and the circumstances attending his death.

Soon after Pandeen had breathed his last, official notice of his death was sent to the Coroner's office. Here it was arranged that Coroner GAMBLE should hold the inquest. The Coroner went to the Hospital to make his preparations. About twenty citizens were summoned to appear for jury duty, and the case was adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. DUSON commenced the *post-mortem* examination of Pandeen. About a score of medical students and citizens were permitted to be present. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding the ball. After more than an hour's search it was discovered that it was buried under the left shoulder-blade. The following is Dr. DUSON's description of the wound:

The external wound was over the middle of the sternum, at the junction of middle and upper portions; a probe was passed [illegible] towards the left, and a little upwards, about two inches and there was arrested. On opening the chest, the left pleural cavity was found completely filled with dark and coagulated blood, and the lung collapsed and against the spine. It did not circulate on pressure, and was [illegible], showing that all the air had been pressed out of it.

The ball entered the chest at the [illegible] of the second costal cartilage on the left side with [illegible] momentum, breaking off the upper border of the cartilage. It had passed entirely through the left lung, entering at the apex, and making its exit on the [illegible] of the upper lobe. It then passed through the fifth rib, near its angle, breaking it almost entirely across, and had finally lodged in the scapula, [illegible] bone or military button, splitting the bone [illegible]. From this spot it was extracted with [illegible], and found to be jagged and split almost across the bone. The subsequent [illegible] from the hemorrhage from the intercostal artery and the vessels of the lung, was the cause of his death.

His heart was unusually large and firm, and pretty healthy, though some fatty degeneration was present. All the other organs which were examined were healthy. He was a large, [illegible], well-developed man, with but little fat upon him.

When received into the Hospital, he said his age was 27 years; that he was born in the Fourth Ward of this City, and was a stone-cutter by trade. His body was delivered to his friends. The day for the funeral is not yet fixed.

WHAT CUNNINGHAM SAYS.

The news of Pandeen's death was communicated to "Dad" CUNNINGHAM, who shot him, almost seven yesterday. CUNNINGHAM remarked that Pandeen held out longer than he thought he would, and altogether manifested the most profound indifference regarding his death. One thing, he said, was very certain, that his conscience would never trouble him for having committed the homicide. He warned Pandeen more than a dozen times, he said, not to meddle with him, telling him that, if he did, he would repent it. He never saw Pandeen so enraged in his life, and he believed, however, would go greatly against him at present at the shooting to his two, and he was afraid these might testify in opposition to the statements of his two friends, and try to make it out that no necessity existed for his using his pistol as there he did.

Among the visitors who have gone most frequently to CUNNINGHAM's cell, and remained there hours, are his mother and two sisters. Hardening and callous as has been his course of life and the effect of his associations, his heart has more than some exhibited their tender and sympathizing presence. He says he regrets what has occurred more on their account than his own. He expresses a hope above everything that whatever may be his fate he may be spared a lengthy imprisonment. The brief confinement he has [illegible]

1858. SPRING OVERCOATS. 1858

MINSONS AND BURNS TURNINGS.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 323 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall.

Also now receiving and open at
PANIO PIQUE
for
CASH.

EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS.
Also,
Piece Alsatias and Trimmings.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

NOW IN THE TIME FOR
CHEAP MANTILLAS.
Summer Mantillas
at Per Cent
BELOW COST,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
At No. 323 Broadway.

No. 325 BROADWAY.
LADIES
EXPECTED EVERY DAY
FROM
PARIS.
At the most
ALL 50 PER SOLD THIS WEEK.
At the most
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

OPENED MONDAY.
200 Black Silk Embroidered Mantilla Centres at 6¢ each,
worth $10.
CHARLES STEWART & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED, BY BREMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
a Job Lot of Rich Colored Moire Antiques,
nearly yard wide, at only 62 50 per yard.

HOSIERY AND FLANNELS
AT SALE PRICE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's under-garments.
Merino, Thread, Silk and Cotton Hose,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
at No. 345 Broadway.

BLACK BAREGE ROBES!
NO ROBE, at 6 3/4 and 8¢ per yard.
20 ROBES, at 12 and 15¢ per yard.
The above are very handsome goods, and the greatest bargains ever offered.
BOUDER,
STELLA SHAWLS, with FRENCH CAMEL HAIR BORDER.
These goods are of our own Importation, and
SENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
We will offer on Monday, March 29:
5 cases Linen Cambric Embroidered, at 31 cents.
5 cases Linen Cambric Embroidered, (3inc, at 37 1/2 cts
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 25 cts
and 62 cents.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 62 1/2 cts
and 75 cents.
Also, a full assortment of Children's Handkerchiefs.
BREMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BREMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received another invoice
of Mazda de Cheve,
In Lavender Bloom, all colors.
A new and beautiful article for
Spring traveling dresses.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
40 pieces Black Gros de Rhin Silks at $1 per yard, very rich lustre, just received from auction
By BREMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, a splendid assortment of Black Gros Grain Silks, at moderate.

NOVELTIES FOR THE OPENING SEASON.
Rose-a-Quito Mantle Ornaments, only 25¢.
Opened this morning by BREMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING STYLES
OF EMBROIDERIES, &c.
BERMAN & COMPANY
will open on Monday
Superior Valenciennes Embroidered Collars and Sleeves;
French Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars;
French Embroidered Undersleeves, Cuffs and Jaconet Bands;
Embroidered Cambric, Barreline and Linen Trimmings;
Also,
LINEN AND CLOTH DUSTERS,
(new and pretty in style),
at equally cheap rates.

MORNING MANTILLAS, WAISTBS, &c.
(now ready at 11 o'clock.)
The Stocks of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. and Messrs. STEWART & CO. are invited to attend this Sale.
The store will be closed on Monday, the 3d of March, to allow the necessary arrangements.
The Sale will commence on
TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
and continue until 1st of May.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY,
Cor. BROOME-ST.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Many ladies in the city and country have expressed a desire to purchase at our Wholesale Rooms. We have therefore concluded to sell at retail, commencing on Monday, March 29, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing through the week, at the following prices:
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $5, worth $10.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $10, worth $20.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $15, worth $30.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $20, worth $40.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $25, worth $50.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $30, worth $60.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $40, worth $80.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $50, worth $100.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $60, worth $120.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $75, worth $150.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $100, worth $200.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $125, worth $250.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $150, worth $300.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $200, worth $400.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $250, worth $500.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $300, worth $600.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $400, worth $800.
Lace Mantillas, Black and White, at $500, worth $1,000.
Also, a large assortment of Lace Points, Flouncings, Lace Veils, Lace Dress Trimmings, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Undersleeves, Cuffs, Bands, Infants' Lace Caps, Lace Bonnets, Lace Hoods, Lace Scarfs, Lace Shawls, Lace Dress Patterns, Lace Handkerchiefs, Lace Fichus, Lace Barbes, Lace Pelerines, Lace Capes, Lace Jackets, Lace Sacques, Lace Aprons, Lace Infants' Dresses, Lace Infants' Robes, Lace Infants' Skirts, Lace Infants' Sets, Lace Infants' Suits, Lace Infants' Wrappers, Lace Infants' Hoods, Lace Infants' Bonnets, Lace Infants' Caps, Lace Infants' Cloaks, Lace Infants' Mantillas, Lace Infants' Shawls, Lace Infants' Pelisses, Lace Infants' Pantalettes, Lace Infants' Petticoats, Lace Infants' Chemises, Lace Infants' Drawers

The New-York Daily Tribune, Tuesday, March 25, 1856

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 19 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, with Stable attached, in Brooklyn, near the Ferry. Apply at No. 3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, near the Ferry. Apply at No. 3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE, with Stable attached

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK
STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK
STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK
STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK
STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
STATEMENT OF THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK
STATEMENT OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK
STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK
STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANK
STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK
STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK
STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK MARINE BANK
STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK
STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK
STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK
STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK
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STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK
STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Councilmen.

Regular meeting at 2 o'clock P. M., Mr. Brady in the chair.

Mr. Brennan presented the petition of Mr. Mooney, praying for the removal of the Fire Department Telegraph Office from the Chief Engineer's office to the Police Station-house in Mulberry-street.

Referred to the Committee on Fire Department